



# United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	PPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NA		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/383,115	08/25/1999	PETER H. VAN DER VEEN	21336-703	6121	
75	90 04/14/2004	EXAMINER			
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY LLP			AVELLINO, JOSEPH E		
14TH FLOOR 8000 TOWERS	CRESCENT DRIVE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
TYSONS COR	NER, VA 22182-2700	2143	22		
			DATE MAILED: 04/14/2004	dd	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

St

•		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)  VAN DER VEEN, PETER H.				
•	_	09/383,1	15					
	Office Action Summary	Examine		Art Unit				
		Joseph E		2143				
۔ ۔۔ Period for F	The MAILING DATE of this communication	on appears on the	e cover sheet with the c	correspondence ad	dress			
A SHOR THE MA - Extensio after SIX - If the per - If NO per - Failure to Any reply	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RILLING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CG (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by received by the Office later than three months after the atent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ION. CFR 1.136(a). In no evion. s, a reply within the state period will apply and we statute, cause the apply and we statute, cause the apply and we statute.	ent, however, may a reply be tinutory minimum of thirty (30) day ill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from dication to become ABANDONE	mely filed  ys will be considered timen in the mailing date of this co				
Status								
1)⊠ R	esponsive to communication(s) filed on	29 March 2004						
•	2a)⊠ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)□ This action is non-final.							
•—								
Disposition	of Claims							
4a 5)	aim(s) 17-29 is/are pending in the appli ) Of the above claim(s) is/are with aim(s) is/are allowed.  aim(s) 17-29 is/are rejected.  aim(s) is/are objected to.  aim(s) are subject to restriction are	thdrawn from co						
Application	Papers							
10)∐ Th Ap Re	e specification is objected to by the Exa e drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) oplicant may not request that any objection to eplacement drawing sheet(s) including the co e oath or declaration is objected to by t	accepted or by to the drawing(s) correction is require	be held in abeyance. Se red if the drawing(s) is ob	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 Cf				
Priority und	der 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12)	knowledgment is made of a claim for fo	iments have bee iments have bee e priority docum Bureau (PCT Ru	en received. en received in Applicat ents have been receiv le 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National	Stage			
2) Notice o	f References Cited (PTO-892) f Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94 ion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/5 o(s)/Mail Date		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal (6) Other:	Date	D-152)			

Art Unit: 2143

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 17-29 are pending in this examination.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 17, and 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kleiman (USPN 5,515,38) (cited as prior art not relied upon in previous Office Action).

3. Referring to claim 17, Kleiman discloses a method of symmetric processing for an inter-process control (IPC) message-passing operating system (SunOS 5.0 supporting multiprocessors symmetrically, message-passing between processes is an inherent feature of SunOS; col. 4, lines 32-44 and col. 5, lines 35-55) where operating system calls execute in critical and non-critical areas (i.e. sections), said method comprising the steps of:

responding to an operating system call requiring access to a critical area of said IPC operating system by:

requesting a global lock (raising priority level of thread) (col. 11, lines 39-67); responding to said global lock being available by performing the steps of:

acquiring said global lock (i.e. not allowing any other interrupt or thread access to a critical section before the current thread or interrupt has completed execution of the critical section of code by raising priority level high enough such that no other thread ma preempt the current thread) (col. 12, lines 2-11);

performing operating system call in said critical area (interrupt handler) of said IPC operating system (col. 12, lines 53-55); and

releasing said global lock (it is inherent that when an interrupt handler thread is finished, it is destroyed, thereby releasing the global lock and allowing other interrupts and threads to execute);

responding to said operating system call requiring access to a non-critical area of said IPC operating system by:

performing said operating system call in said non-critical area of said IPC operating system (it is inherent that other threads can call to non-critical areas of an operating system to execute instructions which are not time-critical or are standard system-wide processes such as garbage collection, statistics monitoring, periodic deadlock detecting, etc.).

4. Claims 23-26 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above. Furthermore Kleiman discloses a computer system comprising one or more processors (Figure 1) as well as a memory medium storing an operating system (Figure 1).

Application/Control Number: 09/383,115 Page 4

Art Unit: 2143

5. Referring to claim 27, Kleiman discloses performing an IPC message-pass operation for said operating system call (an IPC message-pass operation can be broadly construed to mean notifying the operating system to execute the critical area) (Figure 9 and pertinent portions of the disclosure).

6. Claim 28 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above. Furthermore it is inherent that a second iteration of the method described in Kleiman would yield the same result as the first iteration, therefore meeting the limitations of the aforementioned claim.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 18-20, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleiman in view of Dangelo (USPN 5,946,487).

8. Referring to claim 18, Kleiman discloses a method of symmetric multiprocessing as stated in the claims above. Kleiman does not specifically state that the operating system is a micro kernel operating system. Dangelo discloses another operating system which provides mutual exclusion of critical code areas which does include a micro-kernel operating system (col. 8, lines 21-40; Figure 2). It would be obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Dangelo with Kleiman to provide for better alignment of program threads "on the fly" to better synchronize operations and reduce processor overhead while still providing the same functionality to the user and user threads as supported by Dangelo (col. 8, lines 26-35).

9. Referring to claim 19, Kleiman discloses a method of symmetric multiprocessing as stated in the claims above. Kleiman further discloses the operating system kernel is a pre-emptable kernal which pre-empts any non-critical threads (i.e. any threads with a lower priority than the current thread) prior to acquiring the global lock (col. 6, lines 56 to col. 7, line 5; col. 12, line 52-54; col. 13, line 61 to col. 14, line 20); and

reinstating said pre-empted threads following said step of releasing said global lock (it is in inherent feature that any halted thread will be reinstated since the thread must execute to complete).

Kleiman does not specifically state that the operating system is a micro kernel operating system. Dangelo discloses another operating system which provides mutual exclusion of critical code areas which does include a micro-kernel operating system (col. 8, lines 21-40; Figure 2). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Dangelo with Kleiman to provide for better alignment of program threads "on the fly" to better synchronize operations and reduce processor overhead while still providing the same functionality to the user and user threads as supported by Dangelo (col. 8, lines 26-35).

Art Unit: 2143

10. Claim 20 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

11. Referring to claim 29, Kleiman discloses a method of symmetric processing as stated in the claims above. Kleiman further discloses performing an operating system call in a non-critical area of the IPC operating system by performing an external process for said operating system call (system calls) (col. 1, line 65 to col. 2, line 31). Kleiman does not specifically state that the operating system is a micro kernel operating system. Dangelo discloses another operating system which provides mutual exclusion of critical code areas which does include a micro-kernel operating system (col. 8, lines 21-40; Figure 2). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Dangelo with Kleiman to provide for better alignment of program threads "on the fly" to better synchronize operations and reduce processor overhead while still providing the same functionality to the user and user threads as supported by Dangelo (col. 8, lines 26-35).

Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleiman in view of Dangelo in view of Jones et al. (USPN 5,812,844) (hereinafter Jones).

12. Referring to claim 11, Kleiman in view of Dangelo disclose a method of symmetric processing as stated in the claims above. Kleiman in view of Dangelo do not

disclose prioritizing execution of threads in accordance with how their respective call latencies will impact real time operation. In analogous art, Jones discloses another method of process scheduling which discloses prioritizing execution of threads in accordance with how their respective call latencies will impact real time operation (col. 5, lines 57-67). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Jones with Kleiman and Dangelo to reduce scheduling overhead processing and further increase scheduling efficiency by increasing throughput of tasks while not allowing the overall thread wait to become unproductive.

13. Referring to claim 12, Kleiman in view of Dangelo disclose a method of symmetric processing as stated in the claims above. Kleiman in view of Dangelo do not disclose scheduling execution of said threads to be performed by predetermined time deadlines. Jones discloses scheduling execution of threads in a multitasking operating system to be performed by predetermined time deadlines (time-specific scheduling constraint) (col. 7, lines 27-31). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Jones with Kleiman and Dangelo to allow for time-specific scheduling and increase performance for modern multimedia applications as supported by Jones (col. 2, lines 50-53).

Art Unit: 2143

## Response to Amendment

14. Applicant's arguments filed March 29, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

15. In the remarks, Applicant argues in substance that (1) Kleiman does not disclose an operating system which requires access to both critical and non-critical areas as well as an IPC message passing operating system, rather a monolithic operating system wherein all threads are executed as part of the kernel.

16. As to point (1), it is an inherent feature that the SunOS operating system is an IPC message passing operating system which discloses threads which require access to both critical and non-critical areas of the operating system. An example of such an operating system can be found in Powell, M. L. et al, "SunOS Multi-thread Architecture" USENIX, Winter 1991, Dallas, TX. By this rationale the rejection is maintained.

#### Conclusion

- 17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- 18. Eykholt, J.R. et al. "Multithreading: Beyond Multiprocessing-Multithreading the SunOS Kernel", USENIX, Summer 1992, San Antonio, TX.

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (703) 305-7855. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Art Unit: 2143

April 7, 2004

PAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100